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340:	CLAIMS®/U.S. Patents	2
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2/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)
0012560364 **Biosis No.**: 200000278677

Characterization of the streptococcal C5a peptidase using a C5a-green fluorescent protein fusion protein substrate

Author: Stafslien D K; Cleary P P (Reprint)
Author Address: Department of Microbiology, University of Minnesota, 420 Delaware St., S.E., Minneapolis, MN, 55455, USA**USA
Journal: Journal of Bacteriology 182 (11): p 3254-3258 June, 2000 2000
Medium: print
ISSN: 0021-9193
Document Type: Article
Record Type: Abstract
Language: English

Abstract: A glutathione-S-transferase (GST)-C5a-green fluorescent protein (GFP) fusion protein was designed for use as a substrate for the streptococcal C5a peptidase (SCPA). The substrate was immobilized on a glutathione-Sepharose affinity matrix and used to measure wild-type SCPA activity in the range of 0.8 to 800 nM. The results of the assay demonstrated that SCPA is highly heat stable and has optimal activity on the synthetic substrate at or above pH 8.0. SCPA activity was unaffected by 0.1 to 10 mM Ca2+, Mg2+, and Mn2+ but was inhibited by the same concentrations of Zn2+. The assay shows high sensitivity to ionic strength; NaCl inhibits SCPA cleavage of GST-C5a-GFP in a dose-dependent manner. Based on previously published computer homology modeling, four substitutions were introduced into the putative active site of SCPA: Asp130-Ala, His193-Ala, Asn295-Ala, and Ser512-Ala. All four mutant proteins had over 1,000-fold less proteolytic activity on C5a in vitro, as determined both by the GFP assay described here and by a polymorphonuclear cell adherence assay. In addition, recombinant SCPA1 and SCPA49, from two distinct lineages of Streptococcus pyogenes (group A streptococci), and recombinant SCPB, from Streptococcus agalactiae (group B streptococci), were compared in the GFP assay. The three enzymes had similar activities, all cleaving approximately 6 mol of C5a mmol of SCP-1 liter-1 min-1.

2/3,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)
0011716037 **Biosis No.**: 199800510284

Impact of M49, Mrp, Enn, and C5a peptidase proteins on colonization of the mouse oral mucosa by Streptococcus pyogenes

Author: Ji Yinduo; Schnitzler Norbert; Demaster Eric; Cleary Patrick (Reprint)
Author Address: Box 196 FUMC, Dep. Microbiol., Univ. Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455, USA **USA
Journal: Infection and Immunity 66 (11): p 5399-5405 Nov., 1998 1998
Medium: print
ISSN: 0019-9567
Document Type: Article
Record Type: Abstract
Language: English

Abstract: Resistance to phagocytosis is a hallmark of virulent Streptococcus pyogenes (group A streptococcus). Surface-bound C5a peptidase reduces recruitment of phagocytes to the site of infection, and hyaluronic acid capsules and/or the M protein limit the uptake of streptococci. In this study the relative impact of M and M-like proteins and the C5a peptidase on the virulence of a serotype M49 strain was assessed. The capacities of isogenic strains with an insertion mutation in emm49; with a deletion mutation in scpA49 (C5a peptidase gene); and with a deletion that removes all three M-like genes, mrp49, emm49, and enn49, to colonize mice and resist phagocytosis were compared. Experiments confirmed results obtained in an earlier study, which showed that the M49 protein was not required for in vitro resistance to phagocytosis, and also showed that the M protein was not required for colonization of mice. Failure to produce all three M-like proteins, M49, Mrp, and Enn49, significantly reduced the ability of these streptococci to resist phagocytosis in vitro but did not significantly alter the persistence of streptococci on the oral mucosa. In vitro experiments indicate that M+ streptococci are phagocytized by polymorphonuclear leukocytes that have been activated with phorbol-12-myristate 13-acetate or recombinant human C5a. This observation may explain the finding that expression of M49 protein is not essential for short-term colonization of the mouse oral mucosa.

2/3,AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 5)
0011621348 **Biosis No.:** 199800415595
Site directed mutagenesis of the streptococcal C5a peptidase

Author: Stafslien Deborah K; Cleary P Patrick
Author Address: Univ. Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, USA**USA
Journal: Abstracts of the General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology 98 p 59 1998 1998
Medium: print
Conference/Meeting: 98th General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology Atlanta, Georgia, USA May 17-21, 1998; 19980517
Sponsor: American Society for Microbiology
ISSN: 1060-2011
Document Type: Meeting; Meeting Abstract; Meeting Poster
Record Type: Citation
Language: English

2/3,AB/4 (Item 4 from file: 5)
0010961448 **Biosis No.:** 199799595508
Intranasal immunization with C5a peptidase prevents nasopharyngeal colonization of mice by the group A Streptococcus

Author: Ji Yinduo; Carlson Brian; Kondagunt Aparna; Cleary P Patrick (Reprint)
Author Address: Box 196 UMHC, Dep. Microbiol., Univ. Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455, USA **USA
Journal: Infection and Immunity 65 (6): p 2080-2087 1997 1997
ISSN: 0019-9567
Document Type: Article
Record Type: Abstract
Language: English

Abstract: Early inflammatory events are initiated by phased production of C5a and interleukin-8 in tissue. Most serotypes of group A streptococci express a surface-bound peptidase (SCPA) which specifically cleaves mouse and human C5a chemotaxins. This study investigates the impact of SCPA on colonization of the nasopharyngeal mucosa of mice and evaluates its potential to induce protective immunity. Two strains, serotypes M6 and M49, which contain insertion and deletion mutations in the SCPA gene (scpA)

and represent the two major subdivisions of group A streptococci, were characterized and compared in a mouse intranasal infection model. In this model, SCPA mutants were more rapidly cleared from the nasopharynges of inoculated mice compared with wild-type strains. A 2,908-bp fragment of scpA49 gene, obtained by PCR, was ligated to the expression vector pGEX-4T-1 and expressed in Escherichia coli. The affinity-purified DELTA-SCPA49 protein proved to be highly immunogenic in mice and rabbits. Although the purified DELTA-SCPA49 immunogen lacked enzymatic activity, it induced high titers of rabbit antibodies which were able to neutralize peptidase activity associated with M1, M6, M12, and M49 streptococci in vitro. This result confirmed that antipeptidase antibodies lack serotype specificity. Intranasal immunization of mice with the deleted form of the SCPA49 protein stimulated significant levels of specific salivary secretory immunoglobulin A (IgA) and serum IgG antibodies and reduced the potential of wild-type M1, M2, M6, M11, and M49 streptococci to colonize. These experiments suggest a new approach to vaccine development for prevention of streptococcal pharyngitis.

2/3,AB/5 (Item 5 from file: 5)

0010454976 **Biosis No.**: 199699089036

Conservation of the C5a peptidase genes in group A and B streptococci

Author: Chmouryguina Ilona; Suvorov Alexander; Ferrieri Patricia; Cleary P Patrick (Reprint)
Author Address: Dep. Microbiol., Box 196 UMHC, Univ. Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455, USA **USA
Journal: Infection and Immunity 64 (7): p 2387-2390 1996 1996
ISSN: 0019-9567
Document Type: Article
Record Type: Abstract
Language: English

Abstract: The chromosome of group B streptococci (GBS) contains a gene which is related to the C5a peptidase gene (scpA) of group A streptococci (GAS). scpA encodes a surface-associated peptidase (group A streptococcal C5a peptidase (SCPA)) which specifically cleaves C5a, a major chemoattractant generated in serum by activation of complement. The entire scpA-like gene (scpB) was cloned from a GBS strain and sequenced. The gene encodes an open reading frame of 3,450 bp, which corresponds to a deduced protein (SCPB) of 1,150 amino acids with a molecular weight of 126,237 Da.

deduced protein (SCPB) of 1,150 amino acids with a molecular weight of 126,237 Da. Nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences of SCPB were found to be highly homologous to those of SCPAs from GAS. Unexpectedly, scpA12 is more similar to scpB than to another GAS gene, scpA49. The sequence 5' of the open reading frame, including transcription start and a termination site in the signal sequence, is also similar to that of scpA, although less conserved than the coding sequences. The near identity of GBS and GAS peptidases is consistent with horizontal transmission of the scp gene between these species. Recombinant SCPB was "pressed in Escherichia coli by using the expression vector plasmid pGEX-4T-1 and was shown to be identical in size to the enzyme extracted from the parental GBS strain 78-471.

2/3,AB/6 (Item 6 from file: 5)
0009623908 **Biosis No.**: 199598091741
The group A streptococcal virR49 gene controls expression of four structural vir regulon genes

Author: Podbielski Andreas (Reprint); Flosdorff Annegret; Weber-Heynemann Josephine
Author Address: Inst. Med. Microbiol., Technical Univ., Pauwelsstr. 30, 52057 Aachen, Germany**Germany
Journal: Infection and Immunity 63 (1): p 9-20 1995 1995
ISSN: 0019-9567
Document Type: Article
Record Type: Abstract
Language: English

Abstract: Within a genomic locus termed the vir regulon, virR genes of opacity factor-nonproducing (OF-) group A streptococci (GAS) are known to control the expression of the genes encoding M protein (emm) and C5a peptidase (scpA) and of virR itself. Within the corresponding genomic locus, opacity factor-producing (OF+) GAS harbor additional emm-related genes encoding immunoglobulin G- and immunoglobulin A-binding proteins (fcrA and enn, respectively). The virR gene region of the OF+ GAS M-type 49 strain CS101 was amplified by PCR, and 2,650 bp were directly sequenced. An open reading frame of 1,599 hp exhibited 76% overall homology to published virR sequences. By utilizing mRNA analysis, the 5' ends of two specific transcripts were mapped 370 and 174 bp upstream of the start codon of this open reading frame. The deduced sequences of the corresponding promoters and their locations differed from

deduced sequences of the corresponding promoters and their locations differed from those of previously reported virR promoters. Transcripts from wild-type fcrA49, emm49, enn49, and scpA49 genes located downstream of virR49 were characterized as being monocistronic. The transcripts were quantified and mapped for their 5' ends. Subsequently, the virR49 gene was inactivated by specific insertion of a nonreplicative pSF152 vector containing recombinant virR49 sequences. The RNA from the resulting vir-mut strain did not contain transcripts of virR49, fcrA49, emm49, or enn49 and contained reduced amounts of the scpA49 transcript when compared with wild-type RNA. The mRNA control from the streptokinase gene was demonstrated not to be affected. When strain vir-mut was rotated in human blood, it was found to he fully sensitive to phagocytosis by human leukocytes. Thus, the present study provides evidence that virR genes in OF+ GAS could be involved in the control of up to five vir regulon genes, and their unaffected regulatory activity is associated with features postulated as crucial for GAS virulence.

2/3,AB/7 (Item 1 from file: 16)
05139291 **Supplier Number:** 47845096

Streptococcal Pharyngitis "Intranasal Immunization with C5a Peptidase Prevents Nasopharyngeal Colonization of Mice by the Group A Streptococcus."
Vaccine Weekly , p N/A
July 21 , 1997
Language: English **Record Type:** Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter ; Trade
Word Count: 315

2/3,AB/8 (Item 2 from file: 16)
04643040 **Supplier Number:** 46830675

Conference Coverage (ICAAC) New Target for Strep Vaccines
Vaccine Weekly , p N/A
Oct 28 , 1996
Language: English **Record Type:** Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter ; Trade
Word Count: 310

2/3,AB/9 (Item 1 from file: 34)
04932884 **Genuine Article#:** UT657 **Number of References:** 23
CONSERVATION OF THE C5A PEPTIDASE GENES IN GROUP-A AND GROUP-B STREPTOCOCCI

Author: CHMOURYGUINA I; SUVOROV A; FERRIERI P; CLEARY PP
Corporate Source: UNIV MINNESOTA,DEPT MICROBIOL,BOX 196 UMHC/MINNEAPOLIS//MN/55455; UNIV MINNESOTA,DEPT MICROBIOL/MINNEAPOLIS//MN/55455; UNIV MINNESOTA,DEPT PEDIAT,DEPT PATHOL & LAB MED/MINNEAPOLIS//MN/55455; RUSSIAN ACAD MED SCI,INST EXPTL MED/ST PETERSBURG P22//RUSSIA/
Journal: INFECTION AND IMMUNITY , 1996 , V 64 , N7 (JUL) , P 2387-2390
ISSN: 0019-9567
Language: ENGLISH **Document Type:** ARTICLE
Abstract: The chromosome of group B streptococci (GBS) contains a gene which is related to the C5a peptidase gene (scpA) of group A streptococci (GAS). scpA encodes a surface-associated peptidase (group A streptococcal C5a peptidase [SCPA]) which specifically cleaves C5a, a major chemoattractant generated in serum by activation of complement. The entire scpA-like gene (scpB) was cloned from a GBS strain and sequenced. The gene encodes an open reading frame of 3,450 bp, which corresponds to a deduced protein (SCPB) of 1,150 amino acids with a molecular weight of 126,237 Da. Nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences of SCPB were found to be highly homologous to those of SCPAs from GAS. Unexpectedly, scpA12 is more similar to scpB than to another GAS gene, scpA49. The sequence 5' of the open reading frame, including transcription start and a termination site in the signal sequence, is also similar to that of scpA, although less conserved than the coding sequences. The near identity of GBS and GAS peptidases is consistent with horizontal transmission of the scp gene

between these species. Recombinant SCPB was expressed in Escherichia coli by using the expression vector plasmid pGEX-4T-1 and was shown to be identical in size to the enzyme extracted from the parental GBS strain 78-471.

2/3,AB/10 (Item 1 from file: 144)

13865660 PASCAL No.: 99-0043484

Impact of M49, Mrp, Enn, and C5a peptidase proteins on colonization the mouse oral mucosa by Streptococcus pyogenes

YINDUO JI; SCHNITZLER N; DEMASTER E; CLEARY P
Department of Microbiology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, United States; Institute of Medical Microbiology and Nation Reference Laboratory for Streptococci, University Hospital, Aachen, Ge

Journal: Infection and immunity, 1998
, 66 (11) 5399-5405

Language: English

Resistance to phagocytosis is a hallmark of virulent Streptoc pyogenes (group A streptococcus). Surface-bound C5a peptidase re recruitment of phagocytes to the site of infection, and hyaluronic capsules and/or the M protein limit the uptake of streptococci, In study the relative impact of M and M-like proteins and the C5a peptida the virulence of a serotype M49 strain was assessed. The capaciti isogenic strains with an insertion mutation in emm49; with a del mutation in scpA49 (C5a peptidase gene); and with a deletion that re all three M-like genes, mrp49, emm49, and enn49, to colonize mic resist phagocytosis were compared. Experiments confirmed results obt in an earlier study, which showed that the M49 protein was not require in vitro resistance to phagocytosis, and also showed that the M protei not required for colonization of mice. Failure to produce all three M proteins, M49, Mrp, and Enn49, significantly reduced the ability of streptococci to resist phagocytosis in vitro but did not signific alter the persistence of streptococci on the oral mucosa. In experiments indicate that M SUP + streptococci are phagocytize polymorphonuclear leukocytes that have been activated phorbol-12-myristate 13-acetate or recombinant human C5a. This observ may explain the finding that expression of M49 protein is not essentia short-term colonization of the mouse oral mucosa.

2/3,AB/11 (Item 1 from file: 340)

Dialog Acc No: 10198304 IFI Acc No: 2002-0142009 IFI Acc No: 2002-00
Document Type: C
STREPTOCOCCAL C5A PEPTIDASE VACCINE; INFECTION THERAPY; ADMINISTERING VACCINE
Inventors:Cleary Paul Patrick (US); Stafslien Deborah K (US)

Assignee: Minnesota, University of Regents
Assignee Code: 56024
Publication (No,Date), Applic (No,Date):
US 20020142009 20021003 US 2001870122 20010530
Publication Kind: A1
Continuation Pub(No),Applic(No,Date): UNKNOWN WO 99US28826 19991203
Cont.-in-part Pub(No),Applic(No,Date): US 5846547 US 96589756 19960122
Priority Applic(No,Date): US 2001870122 20010530; WO 99US28826 1999 US 96589756 19960122

Abstract: Novel vaccines for use against beta -hemolytic Streptococcus colonization or infection are disclosed. The vaccines contain an immunogenic amount of a variant of streptococcal C5a peptidase (SCP). disclosed is a method of protecting a susceptible mammal against beta -hemolytic Streptococcus colonization or infection by administering su vaccine. Enzymatically inactive SCP, and polynucleotides encoding thes proteins are further disclosed.

2/3,AB/12 (Item 2 from file: 340)

Dialog Acc No: 3647029 IFI Acc No: 0205872
Document Type: C
STREPTOCOCCAL C5A PEPTIDASE VACCINE
Inventors:Cleary Paul Patrick (US); Stafslien Deborah K (US)

Assignee: Minnesota, University of Regents
Assignee Code: 56024
Publication (No,Date), Applic (No,Date):
US 6355255 20020312 US 98206898 19981207
Publication Kind: B
Calculated Expiration: 20160122
Cont.-in-part Pub(No),Applic(No,Date): US 5846547 US 96589756 19960122
Priority Applic(No,Date): US 98206898 19981207; US 96589756 1996

Abstract: Novel vaccines for use against beta -hemolytic Streptococcus colonization or infection are disclosed. The vaccines contain an immunogenic amount of a variant of strepococcal C5a peptidase (SCP). A disclosed is a method of protecting a susceptible mammal against beta -hemolytic Streptococcus colonization or infection by administering su vaccine. Enzymatically inactive SCP, and polynucleotides encoding thes proteins are further disclosed.

2/3,AB/13 (Item 1 from file: 349)
00571114
STREPTOCOCCAL C5a PEPTIDASE VACCINE
VACCIN ANTI-STREPTOCOCCIQUE A BASE DE PEPTIDASE C5a

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA,
CLEARY Paul Patrick,
STAFSLIEN Deborah K,
Inventor(s):
CLEARY Paul Patrick,
STAFSLIEN Deborah K,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200034487 A1 20000615 (WO 0034487)
Application: WO 99US28826 19991203 (PCT/ WO US9928826)

Priority Application: US 98206898 19981207
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 17798

English Abstract

Novel vaccines for use against beta-hemolytic i(Streptococcus) colonization or infection are disclosed. The vaccines contain an immunogenic amount of a variant of streptococcal C5a peptidase (SCP). Also disclosed is a method of protecting a susceptible mammal against beta-hemolytic i(Streptococcus) colonization or infection by administering such a vaccine. Enzymatically inactive SCP, and polynucleotides encoding these SCP proteins are further disclosed.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne des vaccins convenant contre la colonisation ou l'infection par le streptocoque beta-hemolytique. Ces vaccins contiennent une quantite immunogene d'une variante de la peptidase C5a streptococcique (SCP). L'invention concerne egalement un procede conferant a un mammifere sensible une protection contre la colonisation ou l'infection par le streptocoque beta-hemolytique, lequel procede consiste en une administration d'un tel vaccin. L'invention concerne en outre une peptidase C5a streptococcique enzymatiquement inactive ainsi que des polynucleotides codant les proteines de cette peptidase C5a streptococcique.

2/3,AB/14 (Item 2 from file: 349)
00385265
STREPTOCOCCAL C5a PEPTIDASE VACCINE
VACCIN A BASE DE PEPTIDASE C5a DU STREPTOCOQUE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA,
CLEARY Paul P,
Inventor(s):
CLEARY Paul P,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9726008 A1 19970724
Application: WO 97US1056 19970121 (PCT/ WO US9701056)
Priority Application: US 96589756 19960122
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 17881

English Abstract

Novel vaccines for use against 'beta'-hemolytic Streptococcus colonization or infection are disclosed. The vaccines contain an immunogenic amount of streptococcal C5a peptidase, or a fragment or mutant thereof. Also disclosed is a method of protecting a susceptible mammal against 'beta'-hemolytic Streptococcus colonization or infection by administering such a vaccine.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne des vaccins contre la colonisation ou l'infection par Streptococcus 'beta'-hemolytique. Le vaccin contient une quantite immunogene de peptidase C5a du streptocoque, ou bien l'un de ses fragments ou l'un de ses mutants. L'invention concerne egalement un procede de protection d'un mammifere sensible contre la colonisation ou l'infection par Streptococcus 'beta'-hemolytique, et ce, par administration d'un tel vaccin.

2/3,AB/15 (Item 1 from file: 399)
127160564 **CA**: 127(12)160564f PATENT
Complement C5a peptidase vaccines against .beta.-hemolytic Streptococcus

Inventor (Author): Cleary, Paul P.
Location: USA
Assignee: Regents of the University of Minnesota; Cleary, Paul P.
Patent: PCT International ; WO 9726008 A1 **Date**: 19970724
Application: WO 97US1056 (19970121) *US 589756 (19960122)
Pages: 76 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
Language: English
Class: A61K-039/09A
Designated Countries: AL; AM; AT; AU; AZ; BA; BB; BG; BR; BY; CA; CH; CN; CU; CZ; DE; DK; EE; ES; FI; GB; GE; HU; IL; IS; JP; KE; KG; KP; KR; KZ; LC; LK; LR; LS; LT; LU; LV; MD; MG; MK; MN; MW; MX; NO; NZ; PL; PT; RO; RU; SD; SE; SG; SI; SK; TJ; TM; TR; TT; UA; UG; US; UZ; VN; AM; AZ; BY; KG; KZ; MD; RU; TJ; TM
Designated Regional: KE; LS; MW; SD; SZ; UG; AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; BF; BJ; CF; CG; CI; CM; GA; GN; ML; MR; NE; SN; TD; TG

2/3,AB/16 (Item 1 from file: 654)

0005087253
Derwent Accession: 2000-423430
Streptococcal C5a peptidase vaccine
Inventor:Paul Cleary, INV
Deborah Stafslien, INV
Assignee: Regents of the University of Minnesota (02)

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 20020142009	A1	20021003	US 2001870122	20010530
Continuation	UNKNOWN			WO 99US28826	19991203
CIP	US 5846547			US 96589756	19960122
Priority				WO 99US28826	19991203
				US 96589756	19960122
				US 2001870122	20010530

Abstract:
Novel vaccines for use against [small beta, Greek]-hemolytic Streptococcus colonization or infection are disclosed. The vaccines contain an immunogenic amount of a variant of streptococcal C5a pept (SCP). Also disclosed is a method of protecting a susceptible mammal against [small beta, Greek]-hemolytic Streptococcus colonization or infection by administering such a vaccine. Enzymatically inactive SC and polynucleotides encoding these SCP proteins are further disclose

2/3,AB/17 (Item 2 from file: 654)

4643471
Derwent Accession: 2000-423430
Utility
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION
C/ Streptococcal C5a peptidase vaccine
Inventor:Cleary, Paul Patrick, Shoreview, MN
Stafslien, Deborah K., Fridley, MN
Assignee: Regents of the University of Minnesota (02), Minneapolis, MN
Minnesota, University of Regents (Code: 56024)
Examiner: Smith, Lynette R. F. (Art Unit: 165)
Assistant Examiner: Hines, Jana A.
Law Firm: Schwegman, Lundberg, Woessner & Kluth, P.A.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 6355255	A	20020312	US 98206898	19981207
CIP	US 5846547	A		US 96589756	19960122
Priority				US 98206898	19981207
				US 96589756	19960122

Abstract:
Novel vaccines for use against [beta]-hemolytic Streptococcus colonization or infection are disclosed. The vaccines contain an immunogenic amount of a variant of strepococcal C5a peptidase (SCP). disclosed is a method of protecting a susceptible mammal against [beta]-hemolytic Streptococcus colonization or infection by administ such a vaccine. Enzymatically inactive SCP, and polynucleotides enco these SCP proteins are further disclosed.
Document type: C CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

2/3,AB/18 (Item 3 from file: 654)

4550114
Derwent Accession: 1997-385115
Utility
C/ Streptococcal C5a peptidase vaccine; FOR USE AGAINST BETA-HEMOLYTIC STREPTOCOCCUS COLONIZATION OR INFECTION; CONTAI IMMUNOGENIC AMOUNT OF STREPTOCOCCAL C5A PEPTIDASE, OR A FRAGMENT OR MU THEREOF.
Inventor:Cleary, Paul Patrick, Shoreview, MN
Assignee: Regents of the University of Minnesota (02), Minneapolis, MN
Minnesota, University of Regents (Code: 56024)
Examiner: Minnifield, Nita (Art Unit: 165)
Assistant Examiner: Baskar, Padma
Law Firm: Schwegman, Lundberg, Woessner & Kluth, P.A.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 6270775	A	20010807	US 98206800	19981207
Division	US 5846547	A		US 96589756	19960122
Priority				US 98206800	19981207
				US 96589756	19960122

Abstract:
Novel vaccines for use against [beta]-hemolytic Streptococcus colonization or infection are disclosed. The vaccines contain an immunogenic amount of streptococcal C5a peptidase, or a fragment or mutant thereof. Also disclosed is a method of protecting a susceptib mammal against [beta]-hemolytic Streptococcus colonization or infect by administering such a vaccine.
Document type: C

2/3,AB/19 (Item 4 from file: 654)

4081438
Derwent Accession: 1997-385115
Utility
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION
C/ Streptococcal C5a peptidase vaccine
Inventor:Cleary, Paul Patrick, Shoreview, MN
Assignee: Regents of the University of Minnesota (02), Minneapolis, MN
Minnesota, University of Regents (Code: 56024)
Examiner: Loring, Susan A. (Art Unit: 161)
Law Firm: Schwegman, Lundberg, Woessner & Kluth, P.A.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5846547	A	19981208	US 96589756	19960122
Priority				US 96589756	19960122

Abstract:
Novel vaccines for use against [beta]-hemolytic Streptococcus colonization or infection are disclosed. The vaccines contain an immunogenic amount of streptococcal C5a peptidase, or a fragment or mutant thereof. Also disclosed is a method of protecting a susceptib mammal against [beta]-hemolytic Streptococcus colonization or infect by administering such a vaccine.
Document type: C CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION